LANSBURGH & BRO.

Another Lot Special

Satine Skirts.

\$1.25 value, 98c.



The first lot of these Skirts, which we advertised about two weeks ago, did not last long, and we were sorry that we had to disappoint some of our customersbut this last lot is sufficient to supply all. It is the same Skirt, made of good quality fast black satine, fleece lined throughout, full umbrella style, with deep double flounce finished with rows of heavy cording, gored at the top on a perfect fitting French yoke with draw-strings. Length 38, 40, 42. \$1.25 value.

Special Price, 98c.

Lansburgh & Bro

420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

Credit Will Buy Christmas Gifts Here.

If you haven't all the ready cash you'd like to expend for Christmas presents, don't forger that you can buy here on credit at the lowest prices of cash stores. We don't charge an extra penny for the privilege of paying a little each week or month. Here is an endiess assortment of the articles needed in furnishing a home. Make your selections now and let us lay them aside until you're ready to have them delivered. We'll not ask you to sign a note or pay any interest.

Nothing can be more acceptable than a handsome lamp, clock, onyx table, china closet, bookcase, writing desk, sideboard, easy chair or ng desk, sideboard, easy chair or comething of the kind. If you've not decided upon gifts come here and "look."

Wouldn't your wife appreciate it f you sent home a new carpet? We nake, line and lay them free.

Grogan's

mmoth Credit House. [17-819-821-823 7th St. N. W

Between H and L

*********** * ********

An Artistic And Interesting Present.

> TIFFANY **FAVRILE** GLASS

Fischer Galleries, 529 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

\$6.00 SEAL PLUSH CAPES \$2.98 Eisenmann's, 806 7th, 1924-1926 Pa. Ave.

Gas Heaters, \$1.25 up.

SAFE, CONVENIENT, ECONOM-

Gas Appliance Co., 1424 N. Y. AVE.

^^^^^^

When Your Card Club

C. Woodbury, 426 9th. SUCCESSOR TO T. JARVIS

THE BANKING SYSTEM

Report by the Comptroller of the Currency.

TO BE SUBMITTED TODAY

-The Financial Business Greater-The Resources Exceed Four Bill. ions of Dollars-The Hawaiian and Porto Rican Situation.

The annual report of Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, for the year ending October 31, 1898, will be sent to Congress today.

In his opening chapter, the comptroller

Notwithstanding that the number of lanks in operation on September 20, 1898, is less than at any date of report three December 19, 1899, the amount of irdist and deposits, leans and discounts, any date of report since becomber 10, 1895, the amount of indist, and deposits, leans and discounts, and total resources is greater than at any time during the existence of the mational banking system. On September 20, for the first time, the aggregate resources reached and exceeded the 84, 000,000,000 mark, the increase since October 5, 1897, being \$298,377,387,446. A comparison of the last returns with these of October 5, 1897, indicates an increase during the year of \$104,023,189.73 in banes and discounts; \$57,042,850 in Government securities on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes and public deposits and the amount heid by the banks; \$57,204,875,44 in specie and legal tenders. The reduction of \$23,456,0,0 in the amount of United States certificates of deposit to legal tonders results in a net increase of lawful money of \$31,830,827,24. On October 5, 1897, the deposits aggregated \$1,833,330,00, and on September 20, 1898, \$2,037,443,340,29, the increase being \$178,105,411,20. The balance due other banks and bankers sheets an increase of \$20,237,288,00 and United States deposits of \$50,2437,288,00 and United States deposits of \$50,243,7488,00 and United States

The Comptroller states that he does not review in their details the plans for the modification of the currency and ject of economic and general discussion throughout the country, but confines his discussion to the general principles underlying all of them, because they seem to igore the interests of bank depositors, with whose protection the Comptroller is pecularly charged. He states that those plans which are now most generally discussed may be considered as based upon the folowing propositions:

First—That the disproportion between outstanding currency liabilities of the Government payable in gold and the gold held for their redemption should be lessened by a contraction in the amount of these demand-currency liabilities.

Second—That the void in circulation caused by such contraction should be filed by an extension of the circulation, ordernable in gold, is ultimately to depend for its chief security upon a first lien upon the commerciaal assets of the issuing banks.

Elastic Currency Needed.

The elasticity needed in bank currency is discussed, also the great elasticity of the check and draft circulation of the country, and the comptroller makes the following recommendations in regard to the present laws governing the issue of national bank notes:

national bank notes:

First—The existing bank-note system, based outpon deposit of Government bonds as security, should not now be atlandoned.

Second—For the purpose of allowing elasticity to bank-note issues to protect the banks and the community in time of paule, a small amount of uncovered notes, in addition to the secured notes, should be authorized by law under the following illimitations: They should be subjected to so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency. The tax should be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund which, in connection with the provide a fund to be solved to be sufficient to redeem the notes in full without necessitating any preference of note holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. The tax should be so large as to force this currency into retirement as seen as the emergency pursue.

The comptroller, under the head of "limitation of loans," urges an amend-ment to section 5200 of the national bank-ing law by which he will be given power to enforce a personal penalty for infrac-tions of the law prohibiting excessive loans, something which the law does not at present give. He then recommends belongs, under strict compli ance with the present law, to the banks of the smaller communities.)

Domestic Branch Panking. Under the head of domestic branch banking, the comptroller, while recommending that domestic branch banking should be legalized in communities of less ow unable to support independent banks. opposes the granting of any more liberal privileges of branch banking than these, grounds of public policy,

He discusses at length the necessity for the establishment of international and intercolonial branch banking

Banking in the Colonies. In this connection he discusses the Hawaiian and Porto Rican banking and trade situations, and says:

The foundation for the greater growth of trade between the United States and her colonies must be speedily and firmly laid in proper banking laws, which will result in enabling her merchants to do business with the people of the colonies without the disadvantages existing at present. Our present national banking laws do not authorize the establishment of American international or American international or

even if our present laws unchanged were extended over it.

While it is questionable whether Congress should legalize the establishing of foreign or colonial branches by national banks transacting business under the present law, that it should at least pass laws authorizing, under proper restrictions, the general incorporation of banks organized to carry on international and intercolonial banking, as distinguished from domestic banking, admits of no reasonable doubt.

Unless some such legislation is provided the American exporter and Importer, in his trade with America's own colonies, will be compelled to endure all the disadvantages under which, in all South American markets and in many other

Il South American markets and in many other arkets of the world, he now labors in his com-cition with foreigners enjoying superior bank-ing facilities.

It is recommended that Congress provide for the appointment of a commission especially charged with the examination of the conditions of domestic banking and finance on the Islands and the recommendation of proper laws in connection therewith. The comptroller also earnestly recommends the passage of laws author izing the incorporation of banks organ

ized for the purpose of carrying on inter-national and intercolonial branch bank-

there have been organized 5.151 national banks, 23 per cent of which have been placed in voluntary liquidation and less than 7 per cent in the charge of receivers. At the close of the year there were in active operation 3,588 associations, with authorized capital stock of \$62,552,195. The outer and in a contest and in creating circulating notes of the banks. utstanding circulating notes of the banks on that date amounted to \$239,546,281, of which \$210,045,456 were secured by bonds, and the remainder—\$23,590,825—by lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States for the account of liquithe United States for the account of liqui-dating and insolvent banks and those re-ducing circulation. The circulating notes outstanding are \$9,582,771 in excess of the amount on October 31, 1897. During the year there were organized 56 banks with total capital stock of \$9,695,000. The number of banks leaving the system during the year by voluntary liquidation was 69, one of which was subsequently placed in the charge of a receiver. The capital of the 68 banks which liquidated amounted to \$12,502,000, and the circulation to \$2,184,-958. The combined capital of the 7 irsol-958. The combined capital of the 7 insolvent banks was \$1,200,000.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

With this day of grace begins what the ociety chronicler likes to call the on's whirl." The convening of Congress is of itself

enough to quicken the social pulse, not counting the grand Italian opera which opens here tonight

Tonight, also, the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart will give a reception to the Anglo-American Commissioners, and the week's weddings will be inaugurated by Miss Ellen Williams and Mr. oJhn Bryson Patton, who will be married rather quietly at the residence of General and Mrs. Robert Williams, parents of the bride-elect.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Barber have sent out cards for Tuesday evening, Decem-ber 13, to meet Mr. John G. Shortall, president, and Rev. Francis H. Rowley, secretary, of the American Humane Asso-

Mrs. Zebulon Vance has returned from her Summer home in the mountains of North Carolina, and is established for the Winter with her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Martin, at her Washington residence, 1627 Massachusetts Ave-

Prince Troubetskoi, the artist, who reckone among his Winter engagements several commissions in the way of portraits of society leaders of the Capital, has arrived in Washington.

Mrs. Perry Lee will be at home Mon-days throughout the season at 1465 Mas-enchusetts Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Taylor, of Chicago have removed from the Cairo to the house 1022 S Street, which they have taken for the Winter months.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Beardslee will sail for Europe Wednesday on the steamer

Mrs. Ada Guthrie Dickerson, president Wimodaughsis, entertained the board directors at dinner at her home last of directors at dinner at her home last Monday night. There were present Miss Gillett and Mrs. A. S. Hamilton, past presidents; Mrs. Annie Edgar, vice presi-dent; Miss Keables, financial secretary; Miss Mary Williams, magister of the Academy of Forty and corresponding sec-retary of Wimodaughsis; Miss Garst, treasurer; Miss M. Huddleson, and Miss E. P. Dickerson, corresponding secretary,

Word has come from London that Lord and Lady Curzon, the viceroy and vicereine of India, will begin their journey to the Orient on December 16.

An estimate has been made by some

statistical pen as to exactly how many thousands of invitation cards for dinners, balls, garden parties and other functions have been ordered, and how much money they cost, including a sum of \$5,000 paid for cotillion favors made to order in

That they are as beautiful as they were costly no one who knows Lady Curzon-not so long ago Miss Mary Leiter, of Du-pont Circle-can doubt, but it is not like-ly that at any german the vicerine may give in the royal palace at Calcutta there will be danced no figure more bouyantly captivating than the "Off to Klondike," with its pretty and comically realistic favors, as led by Miss Daisy Leiter at the cotillion given by Mrs. Leiter here last

The death of Mrs. Catherine McKnight McCammon, wife of Judge Joseph J. Mc-Cammon, which occurred yesterday at her residence, 1224 Nineteenth Street, will be learned with sincere sorrow by her many

Despite Mrs. Colgate's insistent denial it has been officially announced in New York that her marriage to the Earl of Strafford will take place tomorrow morn-ing at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Alfred Kessier, and that the ceremony will be performed in simple fashion by the Bishop of New York.

Col. and Mrs. Arkwright Johnson have gone to Chicago for the Winter.

Society's chief intellectual diversion this business men, may be seen entering the Metzerott Building, where, in a comforta-ble little hall upstairs, furnished with a small stage and hung with many fine maps, the talks are given. The principal feature this morning will be an account of Miss Richards's interesting interviews with Admiral Cervera and his captains, whom she met informally at Annapolis in August last. A number of photographs of the distinguished Spaniards will be shown, including a picture of the admiral in full uniform, sent to Miss Richards by Ad-miral Cervera since his return to Spain.

THE PRESIDENT AT CHURCH. Faith the Tople of the Rev. Dr. Wil.

son's Discourse.
President McKinley attended services

yesterday morning at the Metropolitan M. E. Church. In the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Luther B. Wilson, presiding elder of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson spoke on the power and influence of faith, the discourse being based on the following text from James: "I will show thee my faith." The speaker discussed the subject from a practical standpoint, reciting many beau-tiful and interesting examples of the evidence of humanity in faith. He briefly told the story of the march of the American soldiers up San Juan Hill in the face of the withering, death-dealing fire of the Spanish, as an illustration of their con-viction of better this viction of better things resulting from carrying forward the Stars and Stripes and planting them on the hill. He then proceeded to show that it is faith in the result which inspires scientists, artists, soclologists and others to prosecute the work to the end, in hopes of realizing better things. Since this is true of ma-terial things, it must also be equally true, Dr. Wilson said, of things spiritual; so, he added, if men seriously study the word of God, not from curlosity or to answer questions, but in good faith, they will soon discover the truth and recognize in God the divine power as the shaper of the destiny of the world.

GARCIA'S QUIET SUNDAY.

A Second Conference With the President Today. The members of the Cuban co

spent a quiet day at their hotel yesterday. No business of any kind was transacted and the time was occupied in an swering the correspondence of the commission, which has increased rapidly dur-ing the past few days. Gen. Garcia was confined to his room

with asthma and received no visitors.

It is expected that President McKinley will grant the second of the series of conferences this afternoon and the commission is prepared for the business to be transacted.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneu-monia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 338 F Street northwest and Connecticut Avenue and S Street northwest and 1423 Maryland Avenue northeast.

The Foreign Demand for Our Screws, Nuts and Bolts.

MARKETS MIGHT BE MADE

ports-High Prices the Chief Ob. stucle-British and German Manfacturers Monopolize the Interest -A Prohibitive Duty in Germany

Advance sheets of special consular re ports concerning American screws, nuts and bolts in foreign countries have been issued from the bureau of foreign com merce. Department of State. The department was requested by East

ern manufacturers and exporters to se cure through its consular officers information relative to the manufacture of and trade in screws, bolts and nuts. The information was desired in order that the manufacturers might be enabled to reach conclusions as to whether they can Introduce their wares into the European markets and compete with European

Col. Balley Hurst, consul-general at Vienna Austria, reports that, after a careful investigation, there does not appear to be much opportunity for the suc cessful introduction of the manufacture

The chief and permanent obstacle in the way of importation of these goods is, that Austrian manufacturers have fitted up their factories with the best American machinery and are consequently ... abled to turn out sufficient quantities, not only to keep the home trade fully supplied, but also to meet whatever d mand comes from the Levant for this line of goods. With American machinery and plenty of domestic Iron, the Austrian manufacturer is therefore enabled to put his wares on the home market at a much lower price than can pos-sibly be charged for those imported from the United States, especially as the freight charges are high on the continen-tal railroads, and Austria-Hungary imposes a heavy duty on all importations of metal goods.

An extended report is made by Fr d-

erick W. Hossfeld, consul at Triest , who

manufacture have not yet found their way into southern Austria. I believe, however, that with a little effort on the part of our manufacturers and exporters, a fair market for this, as well as many other kinds of American hardware, could be established here. Managers of industrial establishments have informed me that they get their supplies of screws and boits almost exclusively from Germany, which market they have so far found

He adds: "If the American manufacturer can compete in prices with Belgian and German producers; the consular district of Liege presents a large field for the sale of American set screws, cap screws, boits and nuts, together with all manufactures of Iron and machinery. Liege is situated in the center of one of the great bituminous coal-producing sections of Europe. A vast amount of machinery is employed in the different mines, all requiring screws, boits and nuts of all

to enforce a personal penalty for infrac-tions of the law prohibiting excessive loans, something which the law does not at present give. He then recommends an amendment which will allow the banks of larger communities to have more near-ly the privilege of loaning a given per cent of their assets to one individual, which now belongs under strict compil. line from the United States."

Consul R. P. Skinner, of Marseilles France, reports that the screws, et sold in his consular district are exclusively of European or British manufacture can goods, and have never had any de mand for them. They assert that the quantity of such goods consumed there would not warrant direct importation, and that in any event they would prefer to that in any event they would breier to buy from branch houses maintained in London and Paris by the American manufacturers. There is a belief there that American wares of the description mamed cannot be utilized until the manufacturers of ill years. Up to a few months ago here cannot be utilized until the manufacturers.

any degree of profit," writes John A. Baines, consul at Cologne, Germany. This is due to the prohibitory duty, as well as the excellence and cheapness of German goods. These conditions virtually exclude

all foreign competition."

No bolts, screws, etc., from America are used in the consular district of Stettin, Germany, according to the report of Consul John E. Kebe. The consumption of such articles is not great, 'but,' he adds, ''I find that they are rather inclined to handle our wares, provided prices and terms could be mide an object," George J. Corey, consul at Amsterdam, Netherlands, reports as follows:

"Set screws, cap screws, machine screws, bolts and nuts are imported into the Neth-erlands principally from England, Ger-many and France; not from the United States. The competition in these article is very strong. France has the ilon's share of the imports of machine screws boits and nuts. England surpasses Ger many in the import of set screws and cap screws. The consumption of and trade in these articles are very large, and if the quality is fine and the prices low there is an opening for trade in the American arti-

Says S. Listoe, consular representative at Rotterdam, Netherlands:
"There are, as far as I have been able

to ascertain, no American-made articles of the kind in question consumed in my consular district, though there ought to be as good a field for the same as for hose manufactured in other countries, At present most of the bolts, screws and nuts are said to be imported from France. There are also considerable importations from Germany, Belgium and England, and There are also considerable importations from Germany, Belgium and England, and there are some five factories in the Netherlands producing the articles. It is generally believed by the dealers here that the American bolts and screws are the best and have the finest finish, but that they come too high to compete with the French, Belgian and German bolts and screws, which are flooding the market."

In a brief report, Consul General W. R. Holloway, stationed at St. Petersburg, Russia, states: "There are a number of machine shops in this consular district that manufacture brass and iron bolts, screws, nuts, etc. They are protected by high duty. There are no American manufactures of this kind in this district."

"There is no import of set screws, cap screws, machine screws, bolts and nuts from the United States into this consular district," says N. P. A. Bornholdt, consular district, says M. P. A. Bornholdt, consular district, says in the adds: "The several manufactories erected in the last years here and in the interior of Russia are fully capable of supplying the demand for these articles, and consequently the

for these articles, and consequently the import from other countries has ceased."

From Bergen, Norway, Ernest A. Man, consul, reports that there

THE COMPLETION OF

Great Biography

No series of articles in any magazine ever had a greater success than Miss Tarbell's articles on the EARLY LIFE OF Lincoln. As soon as these articles were ended, subscribers began to write asking when they might expect the series promised by Miss Tarbell on the

Later Life of Lincoln

and such inquiries have continued in great numbers ever since. Miss Tarbell was resolved that no important new material should be overlooked; and by her rare industry and talent and her exceptional connections, she secured

such an abundance that to bring it within the practical limits of magazine publication has been a long labor. The articles begin in McClure's Magazine for December, and contain much new material of exceptional interest and importance, including

The Story of the Writing of the First Inaugural. Unpublished Lincoln Letters Recently Discovered, Over Four Hundred Lincoln Telegrams.

The Personal Side of Lincoln's Life During the War. Lincoln's Body Guard at the White House. Lincoln and Grant and the Presidential Nomination in 1864. Lincoln with the Army.

Lincoln's Daily Life in Washington. BEGINS IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF

McCLURE'S

NOW ON SALE EVERYWHERE.

\$1.00 a Year. 10 Cents a Copy. The S. S. McCLURE CO, New York City.

is a small consumption of American screws, etc., and they are considered su-perior. The Germans control the market. According to Consul Henry Bordewich, of Christiania, Norway, American imports of the articles in question are very small. Stockholm imports none. George F. Parker, consul at Birming-

ham, United Kingdom, says:

"Birmingham is the center for the manufacture of bolts and nuts, and all the efforts made by foreign manufacturers and merchants to get a footing for these and merchants to get a footing for these articles have been thus far without

avail. No American bolts or kindred articles are imported at Bradford, England, According to Lorin A. Lathrop, consul at Bristol, Eng., none are consumed there. A like report is made from the consular district of Cardiff, England. So far as can be ascertained, American screws and bolts are not react in the Dublin, Isoland. the chargest."

The consul at Antwerp, Belgium, George
F. Lincoln, says that there is no consumption of American screws, bolts and those of home manufacture.

Consul Samuel M. Taylor, at Glasgow, and the consul Samuel M. Taylor, at Glasgow, and the consul Samuel M. Taylor, at Glasgow.

Henry W. Gilbert, consul at Liege, Belglum, reports that the consumption of the articles in question of American manufacture is very limited in his district.
He adds: "If the American manufacturer of an American screw company which the american successfully with English procan compete in prices with Belgian and competes successfully with English pro-

fractures of the class mentioned. their adopted

Persians seem to prefer pails,

Died at the Age of 111 Years, of Mrs. Polly Mays, who was the oldest n the United States adopt the metric sys- | health and physical vigor were remarkably tem of measurements, which is in use throughout Europe.

"Very few, if any, of the articles of United States manufacture mentioned have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by dealers here with years old and her oldest would have been handled by the would have been handled eighty had she lived to the present time Some weeks ago, while passing out of her front door, Mrs. Mays fell and received in-juries which caused her death.

DR. WURTH'S OPINION

OF THE NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

Remarkably Successful Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach Troubles.

Dr. Wurth in commenting on recent discoveries in medicine said: There is one which is certain to be so valuable none which is certain to be so valuable and far reaching in benefit as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, the new stomach remedy; I say far reaching, because peo-ple little realize how important a sound stomach and vigorous digestion is to

every man, woman and child. Indigestion is the starting point of con-sumption, heart disease, Bright's disease, diabetes, nervous prostration, liver every nerve, muscle and tissue in our bodies is created and nourished from the food we eat. If that food is, by reason of a weak stomach, compelled to lie for hours a sour, fermenting mass of half-digested food, it poisons the blood and nervous system, creates gas, which distends the stomach and bowels, clusing pressure on the heart, lungs and other organs, and seriously impeding their ac-

ention is not the nerves, nor heart, nor ungs, nor kidneys, but the stomach, the first cause of all the mischlef.

The remedy to use for indigestion and

weak stomachs is not some cathartic, but weak stomachs is not some catoartic, but a remedy which will digest the food, in-crease the flow of gastric juice, absorb the gases, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tab-lets will accomplish exactly this result in any case of stomach trouble, because these tablets are composed of the diges-tive acids, aseptic pepsin, Golden Seal and bismuth, pleasant to taste, and not being a patent medicine, can be used by anyone with perfect safety. I believe Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any form of indigestion and stomach trouble

except cancer of stomach.

Full size packages of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists at 10 cents or by mail from F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. A book on stomach dis-

THE HEROES OF '98.

Memorial Meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.
That the spirit of hatred for English

rule burns with as much fervor in the hearts of Irish Americans today as it did in the breasts of their ancestors in 1796. when they made a final struggle to throve off the yoke of oppression, was plainly manifested by the expressions of the speakers who addressed the me Division No. 1 of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held yesterday to commemorat the deeds of those who fell in the battle for freedom a century ago. That the descendants of those who have so long been subject to English rule have little confidence in the sincerity of her protestations of friendship for America was plainly stated. Nothing but self-interest, it

can compete in prices with Belgian and German producers; the consular district of Liege presents a large field for the sale of American set screws, cap screws, bolts and nuts, together with all manufacturers of iron and machinery. Liege is situated in the center of one of the great bituminous coal-producing sections of Europe. A vast amount of machinery is employed in the different mines, all requiring screws, boits and nuts of all kinds.

Speaking of the prospect in Denmark Jules Blom, vice consul at Copenhagen, says: "The trade in the articles mentioned is large, the Danish consumers being mostly used in coupling rails upon railroads. American manufacturers are, however, very few, partly by German, Belgian, and French manufacturers. I am informed that Germany has by far the largest share of the trade. There is no import in this line from the United States."

Consul B W. Skiesses of Maradilas.

Consul Samuel S. Lyon, at Hiego, Japan, reports: "Of the manufacturers are, however, very few, partly by German, Belgian, and French manufacturers. I am informed that Germany has by far the largest share of the trade. There is no import in this line from the United States."

Newcastle-on-Tyne imperts none of the American articles, and Sheffield consumers and Sheffield says, however: "It is not an Sheff Birmingham monopolizes the Yokohama market; the increased price keeps out American goods.

John Tyler, vice consul general in charge at Teheran, Persia, shys that the the States; a breach which England, at the time, tried her best to render perma-

in the cold by the other European na-tions and, he asked, does it become tions and, he asked, does it becom Americans to warm her, a riper, at on national breast, and give her anotho opportunity to sting to the death? "Es amine into her history," said the speaker.
"and see how the flames of Irish and
American pairiotism light up the corners
of her history and bring out shadows of
her constant treachery. England is about
to suffer the penalty of her sins. She has
built her empire upon the desecrated dust
of her victims and the askes of conflagrations kindled by herself and from which
Ireland is bound to rise like the Phoenix
from its askes, giorious and triumphant. amine into her history," said the speaker Ireland is bound to rise like the Phoenix from its asbes, giorious and triumphant. The Irish patriot cheers the light he sees breaking through the dark clouds which England has held over her for more than a century. It is at once the setting sun of England and the rising sun of Ireland's Hiberty. It goes down a dark, bloody, feverish mass behind England's horizon to rise bright and resplendent, never to set upon free Ireland.

never to set upon free Ireland."

At the close of his remarks Mr. Des Garennes recited an original ode, which was in the nature of an appeal to Ireland to keep heart, and, with courage, await the developments of the future.

Mr. Moran, who next addressed the meeting, said in part: "We feel by virtue

of the love we bear this land, of the blood we have shed, of the slegges through which our people have passed, of the decks we have manned, and the fields we have won in defense of these United States, that we are entitled to be heard in opposition to an alliance with any European power especially with that which has plundered the world, deceived mankind and has ever been ambitious to extinguish the spirit of liberty in an Emmet or a Hale by quenc ing its flame in the purest blood of pa-triotism. If these United States were united with Great Britain, could we Americans of Irish blood be expected to bear arms in defense of a country which destroyed our commerce, desecrated ou laws, violated the purity of our hor starved our loyal and industrial peo-and split, with ruthless vengeance. purest blood of our race on the altar o cruelty, while she at the same time w preaching Christianity to barbarians the East; and while she was proclaimin; her hypocritical sympathy for poor Cuba she was fostering oppression at her own door and sowing the seeds of famine in Ireland. Can the American people not se that it is the aim of Great Britain, that wise and cunning nation which for ages has made the world pay tribute, to make this young vigorous Republic of the West hold to her aged and withered lips her fair bosom, that from her bounteous breast she may gain new strength to prop her

tottering age?"
An address was also made by W. D.
Windom, son of former Secretary of the
Treasury Windom, and others. After the peechmaking a light lunch was served.

There is always an expression of satisfaction from everyone who drinks Heu-rich's beers, as Heurich's are celebrated Marshall, Mich. A book on stomach useases together with thousands of testimonials will be sent by addressing above
or call on your druggist for them,
de5,7,9

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